

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
60 East 42nd Street, Suite 4510
New York, New York 10165
Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620
Attorneys for Plaintiff

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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MIGUEL BARRAGAN LOPEZ, *individually*
and on behalf of others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

COMPLAINT

-against-

FLOR DE MAYO, INC. (D/B/A FLOR DE
MAYO), PHILIP CHU , NELSON CHU , and
JOSE CHU ,

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER
29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

ECF Case

Defendants.

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Plaintiff Miguel Barragan Lopez (“Plaintiff Barragan” or “Mr. Barragan”), individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, by and through his attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon his knowledge and belief, and as against Flor de Mayo, Inc. (d/b/a Flor de Mayo), (“Defendant Corporation”), Philip Chu, Nelson Chu, and Jose Chu, (“Individual Defendants”), (collectively, “Defendants”), alleges as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiff Barragan is a former employee of Defendants Flor de Mayo, Inc. (d/b/a Flor de Mayo), Philip Chu, Nelson Chu, and Jose Chu.
2. Defendants own, operate, or control a Chinese-Latino restaurant, located at 2651 Broadway, New York, New York 10025 under the name “Flor de Mayo”.

3. Upon information and belief, individual Defendants Philip Chu, Nelson Chu, and Jose Chu, serve or served as owners, managers, principals, or agents of Defendant Corporation and, through this corporate entity, operate or operated the restaurant as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiff Barragan was employed as a merchandise stocker and delivery dispatcher at the restaurant located at 2651 Broadway, New York, New York 10025.

5. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff Barragan worked for Defendants without appropriate minimum wage, overtime, and spread of hours compensation for the hours that he worked.

6. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate record keeping of the hours worked and failed to pay Plaintiff Barragan appropriately for any hours worked either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

7. Further, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Barragan the required “spread of hours” pay for any day in which he had to work over 10 hours a day.

8. Furthermore, Defendants repeatedly failed to pay Plaintiff Barragan wages on a timely basis.

9. Defendants’ conduct extended beyond Plaintiff Barragan to all other similarly situated employees.

10. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Barragan and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

11. Plaintiff Barragan now brings this action on behalf of himself, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 et seq. (“FLSA”), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190

et seq. and 650 et seq. (the “NYLL”), and the “spread of hours” and overtime wage orders of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 12, § 146-1.6 (herein the “Spread of Hours Wage Order”), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys’ fees and costs.

12. Plaintiff Barragan seeks certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of himself, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

13. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff Barragan’s state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1337(a).

14. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1331(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate a Chinese-Latino restaurant located in this district. Further, Plaintiff Barragan was employed by Defendants in this district.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

15. Plaintiff Miguel Barragan Lopez (“Plaintiff Barragan” or “Mr. Barragan”) is an adult individual residing in New York County, New York.

16. Plaintiff Barragan was employed by Defendants at Flor de Mayo from approximately 2006 until on or about April 2020.

17. Plaintiff Barragan consents to being a party plaintiff pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and brings these claims based upon the allegations herein as a representative party of a prospective class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

Defendants

18. At all relevant times, Defendants owned, operated, or controlled a Chinese-Latino restaurant, located at 2651 Broadway, New York, New York 10025 under the name “Flor de Mayo”.

19. Upon information and belief, Flor de Mayo, Inc. (d/b/a Flor de Mayo) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 2651 Broadway, New York, New York 10025.

20. Defendant Philip Chu is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Philip Chu is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Philip Chu possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Barragan, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

21. Defendant Nelson Chu is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Nelson Chu is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Nelson Chu possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the

wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Barragan, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

22. Defendant Jose Chu is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Jose Chu is sued individually in his capacity as a manager of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Jose Chu possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Barragan, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

23. Defendants operate a Chinese-Latino restaurant located in the Manhattan Valley section of Manhattan.

24. Individual Defendants, Philip Chu, Nelson Chu, and Jose Chu, possess operational control over Defendant Corporation, possess ownership interests in Defendant Corporation, or control significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

25. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

26. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiff Barragan's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff Barragan, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

27. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiff Barragan (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiff Barragan's (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

28. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiff Barragan and/or similarly situated individuals.

29. Upon information and belief, Individual Defendants Philip Chu and Nelson Chu operate Defendant Corporation as either an alter ego of themselves and/or fail to operate Defendant Corporation as an entity legally separate and apart from themselves, by among other things:

- a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporation as a Corporation,
- b) defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entity of Defendant Corporation, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,
- d) operating Defendant Corporation for their own benefit as the sole or majority shareholders,
- e) operating Defendant Corporation for their own benefit and maintaining control over this corporation as a closed Corporation,
- f) intermingling assets and debts of their own with Defendant Corporation,
- g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporation to avoid full liability as necessary to protect their own interests, and
- h) Other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

30. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff Barragan's employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Barragan, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff Barragan's services.

31. In each year from 2014 to 2018, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

32. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that were used in the restaurant on a daily basis are goods produced outside of the State of New York.

Individual Plaintiff

33. Plaintiff Barragan is a former employee of Defendants who was employed as merchandise stocker and delivery dispatcher.

34. Plaintiff Barragan seeks to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

Plaintiff Miguel Barragan Lopez

35. Plaintiff Barragan was employed by Defendants from approximately 2006 until on or about April 2020.

36. Defendants employed Plaintiff Barragan as a merchandise stocker and delivery dispatcher.

37. Plaintiff Barragan regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

38. Plaintiff Barragan's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

39. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Barragan regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

40. From approximately September 2014 until on or about December 2018, Plaintiff Barragan worked from approximately 2:00 p.m. until on or about 1:30 a.m. to 2:00 a.m., 6 days a week (typically 69 to 72 hours per week).

41. From approximately January 2019 until on or about April 2020, Plaintiff Barragan worked from approximately 3:00 p.m. until on or about 12:00 a.m. on Mondays, from approximately 2:00 p.m. until on or about 12:00 a.m. Thursdays and Fridays and from approximately 4:00 p.m. until on or about 12:00 a.m. Saturdays and Sundays (typically 45 hours per week).

42. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Barragan his wages in cash.

43. From approximately September 2014 until on or about December 2016, Defendants paid Plaintiff Barragan a fixed salary of \$420 per week.

44. From approximately January 2017 until on or about December 2018, Defendants paid Plaintiff Barragan a fixed salary of \$480 per week.

45. From approximately January 2019 until on or about April 2020, Defendants paid Plaintiff Barragan \$15.00 per hour.

46. Plaintiff Barragan's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

47. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Barragan to work 1 hour past his scheduled departure time three to four times a week, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

48. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Barragan any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

49. Defendants required Plaintiff Barragan to sign a document, the contents of which he was not allowed to review in detail, in order to release his weekly pay.

50. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Barragan regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

51. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Barragan an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

52. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Barragan, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Barragan's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

53. Defendants required Plaintiff Barragan to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including tweezers and screwdrivers.

Defendants' General Employment Practices

54. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Barragan (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying him appropriate minimum wage, spread of hours pay, and overtime compensation as required by federal and state laws.

55. Plaintiff Barragan was a victim of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate his rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying him the wages he was owed for the hours he worked.

56. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiff Barragan not receiving payment for all his hours worked, and resulted in Plaintiff Barragan's effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

57. Defendants habitually required Plaintiff Barragan to work additional hours beyond his regular shifts but did not provide him with any additional compensation.

58. Every year, Defendants required Plaintiff Barragan to sign a document the contents of which he was not allowed to review in detail.

59. Defendants paid Plaintiff Barragan his wages in cash.

60. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

61. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiff Barragan (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiff Barragan properly for his full hours worked.

62. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

63. Defendants' unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiff Barragan and other similarly situated former workers.

64. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Barragan and other employees with accurate wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

65. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Barragan and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the

employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

66. Plaintiff Barragan brings his FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons (the "FLSA Class members"), i.e., persons who are or were employed by Defendants or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the "FLSA Class Period").

67. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Barragan and other members of the FLSA Class were similarly situated in that they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants' common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay at a one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records under the FLSA.

68. The claims of Plaintiff Barragan stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

69. Plaintiff Barragan repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

70. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Barragan's employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Barragan (and the FLSA Class Members), controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

71. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

72. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

73. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Barragan (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

74. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Barragan (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

75. Plaintiff Barragan (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

76. Plaintiff Barragan repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

77. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiff Barragan (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

78. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Barragan (and the FLSA Class members), overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

79. Plaintiff Barragan (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT

80. Plaintiff Barragan repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

81. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Barragan's employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Barragan, controlled the terms and conditions of his employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for his employment.

82. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiff Barragan less than the minimum wage.

83. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Barragan the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

84. Plaintiff Barragan was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW

85. Plaintiff Barragan repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

86. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiff Barragan overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

87. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Barragan overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

88. Plaintiff Barragan was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE SPREAD OF HOURS WAGE ORDER

OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

89. Plaintiff Barragan repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

90. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Barragan one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate before allowances for each day Plaintiff Barragan's spread of hours exceeded ten hours in violation of NYLL §§ 650 *et seq.* and 12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§ 146-1.6.

91. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Barragan an additional hour's pay for each day Plaintiff Barragan's spread of hours exceeded ten hours was willful within the meaning of NYLL § 663.

92. Plaintiff Barragan was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING

REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

93. Plaintiff Barragan repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

94. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Barragan with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Barragan's primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

95. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Barragan in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

96. Plaintiff Barragan repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

97. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Barragan with an accurate statement listing each of the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the

number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

98. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Barragan in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT COSTS

99. Plaintiff Barragan repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

100. Defendants required Plaintiff Barragan to pay, without reimbursement, the costs and expenses for purchasing and maintaining equipment and "tools of the trade" required to perform his job, further reducing his wages in violation of the FLSA and NYLL. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R. § 531.35; N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 193 and 198-b.

101. Plaintiff Barragan was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE TIMELY PAYMENT PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

102. Plaintiff Barragan repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

103. Defendants did not pay Plaintiff Barragan on a regular weekly basis, in violation of NYLL §191.

104. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Barragan in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Barragan respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

- (a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;
- (b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Barragan and the FLSA Class members;
- (c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Barragan and the FLSA Class members;
- (d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiff Barragan's and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;
- (e) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiff Barragan and the FLSA Class members;
- (f) Awarding Plaintiff Barragan and the FLSA Class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;
- (g) Awarding Plaintiff Barragan and the FLSA Class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of his damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

- (h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Barragan;
- (i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Barragan;
- (j) Declaring that Defendants violated the spread-of-hours requirements of the NYLL and supporting regulations as to Plaintiff Barragan;
- (k) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiff Barragan's compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;
- (l) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the NYLL and spread of hours wage order were willful as to Plaintiff Barragan;
- (m) Awarding Plaintiff Barragan damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL as applicable;
- (n) Awarding Plaintiff Barragan damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);
- (o) Awarding Plaintiff Barragan liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage, overtime compensation, and spread of hours pay shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);
- (p) Awarding Plaintiff Barragan and the FLSA Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;
- (q) Awarding Plaintiff Barragan and the FLSA Class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(r) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(s) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff Barragan demands a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York

September 28, 2020

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

By: /s/ Michael Faillace
Michael Faillace [MF-8436]
60 East 42nd Street, Suite 4510
New York, New York 10165
Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Employment and Litigation Attorneys

60 E 42nd Street, Suite 4510
New York, New York 10165

Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620

Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

September 27, 2020

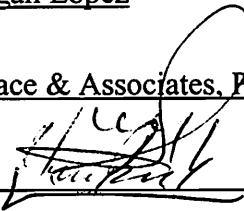
BY HAND

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)

Name / Nombre: Miguel Barragan Lopez

Legal Representative / Abogado: Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.


Signature / Firma: 

Date / Fecha: 17 de septiembre de 2020